THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1218.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804,

Zacharias Taliaferro, Compl't. } In
AGAINST
John Raines, Def't. } Chancery.

ON the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June Court next, and answer the bill of the complainant, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste, 1aw3m.
ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

Westham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Sinks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb.; sash and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays: nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3a.

P. S. Old Iron purceased by application as above

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

LYING in the North Garden, in Albemarle county, containing one thousand acres, adjoining the lands of Stephen Moore, William Wood, and the late William Cole, dec. within eighteen miles of Warren, and the same distance of Milton.—There is on this land a new Barn, 48 by 24 feet, a good Overseer's House, & houses for the accommodation of fifteen or twenty Negroes—The overseer's house, with a little expence may be rendered very comfortable for a small family. About half the land is cleared, and the greater part of which is in good order for cultivation, and a considerable part of it fresh and well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.

Any person inclined to purchase, by application to the overseer on the premises, will be shewn the land. The terms of sale will be one fourth part of the purchase money paid on the 1st day of June, 1805, and the balance in three equal annual payments from that day, each instalment to carry interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid.—Bond with approved security, together with a deed of trust on the land, will be required of the purchaser, to secure the payment. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living at Scotch-Town, in Hanover county.

If the above land is not sold before, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder, on the terms before mentioned, on the 23d day of August next, if fair—if not, the next fair day. In either case, the purchaser will have leave to seed wheat as soon after that time as he may choose—and may be furnished with the crop of corn, &c. that may be made on the plantation this year, say from two to three hundred barrels.

John M. Sheppard.

Scotch Town, May 30, 1804. t23A.

The Subscriber

Has just received from Philadelphia and New-York, the following

GOODS,

Which will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or approved Acceptances at 60 or 90 days:

Muscovado Sugar and green Coffee, of a superior quality.
Double and single refined Loaf Sugar.
Old Antigua, Jamaica & and W. I. Rum.
Cogniac and Apple Brandy.
Hollands Gin.
Caldwell Frasure & Co's. superfine Chocolate.
Dixon's Mustard in boxes of 6 doz.
Pepper, Ginger, Pimento and Nutmegs.
Mace and Cloves.
Fresh Oil, Olives and Capers.
Martinique, Noyau and French Cordials.
Box Raisins and soft shell Almonds.
Copperas, Madder, Allum, Brimstone, and ground Ginger, in small kegs.
Logwood Turkey Cotton.
Spanish and Bengal Indigo.
New-York Candles and Soap.
Dutch Cases with plain and gilt Bottles.
Sherry Wine, of a superior quality.
London Bill Madeira, warranted 4 & 7 years old.
China Bowls from pint to six quarts.
Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers.
Cut & plain Lemonades.
Cut Jelly Glasses.
Salvers, half pint, quart, half gallon and gallon Tumblers.
Gunpowder, Imperial & Young Hyson Teas.
Patent Shot, assorted
Hamilton & Son, and Thomas Leiper's Snuff.
Patent night Lamps.
Writing and Wrapping Paper.
Spelling Books & Primmers.
Sole Leather and Calf Skins.

Also, received from Bristol, by the ship Olive Branch,

Earthen and Stone Ware, in crates.
Double Gloucester and Brick Cheese.

JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, June 1st, 1804. 6t.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions

Continued and held for Henry county, the 1st day of May, 1804.

John Sowder, Sen. Complainant,
Against
Joseph Miller, George Rivers, and John Phillips, Defendants. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant John Philips, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in October next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

A Copy---Teste,

JOHN COX, C. H. C.

Stafford Gibbs,

TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his shop one door above the City Hotel, where he intends carrying on the business in all its branches. He hopes by his strict attention, to merit the patronage of all those who may favor him with their custom.

Richmond, March 27, 1804. 12awtf.

Replies of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, to M. Talleyrand.

Translated for the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Sir,

I have received with the letter of your excellency, of the 3d Germinal, a copy of the report of the chief judge, relative to the correspondence of M. Drake, minister of his Britannic majesty at the court of Bavaria, with the list of those who have conspired in the interior of France against the government. The tender attachment of his holiness for the person of the first consul, the respect which I know he entertains for him, in consideration of the important services he has rendered to religion, and the special protection he has extended to the church, the gratitude which, not only the French catholics, but likewise those of neighbouring counties, owe him, have excited in me the most lively sorrow when I learned that his life was in danger, and the public tranquility had been so near being disturbed. I was then very far from thinking that any of the diplomatic agents could be implicated in this conspiracy; the public and sacred character with which they are clothed, sheltered them from such a suspicion. I perceive, with great regret, by the correspondence which your excellency has transmitted to me, that one of these agents has permitted himself to address to the enemies of the French government in the interior, instructions, means and plans. I am persuaded that his holiness will feel, as sensibly as myself, this melancholy intelligence. Deign to assure the first consul that the sovereign pontiff has viewed, and will always continue to view with horror whatever shall tend to disturb the interior peace of his government, on which rests the entire edifice for the re-establishment of the catholic religion in France. Every attempt against his precious life will be viewed by his holiness as a crime as atrocius in itself, as it is fatal to the church, and to the repose and tranquility of France. I have no doubt but that the diplomatic corps of Europe will participate with me in these sentiments—and that they will openly disavow whosoever, among the members that compose it, shall abuse his character to propagate discord and foment disturbances.

Your excellency will please to accept, on this occasion, the assurance of my high consideration.

J. B. CARDINAL CAPRARA,
Legate of the Sovereign Pontiff.

Paris, March 26, 1804.

—

Citizen Minister,

I offer my thanks to your excellency for the communication you have pleased to make me of the report of the chief judge—a copy of which I have forwarded to Vienna for the information of my court. The opinion which the first consul entertains of the sentiments and character of the diplomatic corps, which has the honor of being accredited near his person, evinces that he renders justice to all the members which compose it. And surely he does not deceive himself by entertaining the opinion that there is no one amongst us who will not strongly condemn whatever a diplomatic agent or his government allow themselves to do contrary to the law of nations and the principles of justice generally adopted among civilized nations.

Accept, citizen minister, the assurances of my high consideration.

LE COMBE COBENZEL,
Ambassador of the Emperor, &c.

Paris, 25th March, 1804.

—

Citizen Minister,

I have hastened to transmit to my court, by a courier, the letter which your excellency did me the honor to write to me, on the 3d Germinal, and a copy of the report of the grand judge on the conspiracy fortunately discovered by the vigilance of the police.

You know, citizen minister, the lively interest which the king, my master, has always felt for the life and welfare of the first consul, as well as for the maintenance of order and tranquility in the state, of which he is the worthy chief. You may then imagine the effect of this communication on the mind of his Prussian majesty, whoever may be the authors and agents of the conspiracy, and your excellency will easily conceive the interest which the king will take in the cessation of those alarms which have disturbed the friends of France. In acquitting myself of the commission which has been given me, I have conceived it my duty to assure his majesty of the perfect union which reigns between the august chief of the republic and all the servants of the state, between the whole nation, its representatives and defenders.

Receive, citizen minister, the expression of my high consideration.

MARQUIS DE LUCCHESSINI,
Envoy extraordinary from his majesty the king of Prussia.

Paris, March 26, 1804.

—

The ambassador of the Batavian republic, to the minister of foreign affairs.

Citizen Minister,

The ambassador, who, while at London, saw the vessels of his nation, brought into English ports, during the time of peace, had reason to expect that a war preceded by such a flagrant violation of the common principles of justice, and of the rights of nations, could be carried on with little delicacy as to the choice of means. It is with governments, as with individuals, when once the barriers of justice have been broken down, power is the only guide, and neither know where to stop their career. Although the history of every nation attested this melancholy truth, it was still difficult to conceive the possibility of an event, such as is detailed in the communication of your excellency, and it has been reserved for the present age to furnish so fatal and daring an attempt.

If the facts developed in this correspondence, inspire the deepest affliction in the breast of every individual, capable of calculating the fatal consequences arising from the abuse of one of the most sacred and respectable characters, how poignant must be the sensations of one who is invested with this character, and who has endeavored by an adherence to his own duties, to acquire a right to that respect, protection and inviolability which the laws of nations do assure him?

The Batavian ambassador, the minister of a nation renowned in all ages for its justice and incorruptibility, to whom loyalty has become habitual, and which observes a religious respect for the laws of nations, must in the present case, feel a double portion of the general indignation.

Will you, citizen minister, be the interpreter of the sentiments to the first consul, and accept the assurance of my high respect.

(Signed) J. R. SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

—

Citizen Minister,

I have the honor to announce to your excellency the receipt of the communication which has been made to me by order of the first consul, of the report which has been presented by the grand judge on the conspiracy, contrived in France by Mr. Drake, his Britannic majesty's minister at the court of Munich. I have made it my duty, speedily to transmit this communication to my court.

The reading of the letters and authentic papers emanating from Mr. Drake, which are printed at the end of the grand judge's report, the originals of which your excellency informed me, have been sent to his serene highness the elector of Bavaria, will deeply afflict all the members of the diplomatic corps. It is afflicting to discover that a public minister should descend to practise intrigues which should be abhorrent to the honorable character with which he is invested, and to the dignity of his functions.—Every foreign minister will regret with me, that a public man exposes himself to an accusation for such conduct; and I do not doubt but all the members of the diplomatic corps, accredited by the first consul, will share, in respect to the conduct of Mr. Drake, my sentiments and my opinion.

Accept, citizen minister, the assurances of my high consideration.

DREYER,
Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of Denmark.

Paris, March 25, 1804.

—

SIR,

I have just received the communication which your excellency had been pleased to make to me of the report of the grand judge to the first consul, and the annexed papers, on a conspiracy directed against France.

The justice which the first consul rendered to the sentiments of the diplomatic corps who have the honour of being accredited by him, excites the gratitude and corresponds fully with the sensations of profound sorrow with which it has beheld the sanctity and dignity of a public character profaned, whose sanctions are consecrated by honor and fidelity.

I cannot conceal from your excellency the extreme pain with which I read the papers which contain this communication, and which I have made it my duty to transmit immediately to my court. The sentiments of his majesty, the king my master, for the person of the first consul, and for the interior tranquility of a respected nation, whose situation has such influence on surrounding nations, are too well known to the first consul to render it necessary for me to remind your excellency of them on this occasion.

I have the honor to be,
With sentiments of the highest consideration,
Your excellency's most obedient and
Most humble servant,

The Marquis DE GALLO.

Ambassador extraordinary of his majesty the king of Naples and of the two Sicilies.

Paris, March 26th, 1803.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

I have received the letter in which you have communicated the report of the grand judge on the shameful and criminal plots of Mr. Drake, minister of his Britannic majesty at my court. I do not hesitate to assure your excellency, that the elector will manifest by measures the most severe, the most effectual, and the most conformable to his personal friendship for the first consul, the grief and indignation which this prince will feel at any one having dared to meditate and pursue in his states, under the mask of a sacred character, designs the most wicked and perverse.

I should vainly endeavor to express to you, citizen minister, how greatly I deplore the violence offered by such conduct to the respectable functions with which I am invested. I am fully sensible of the value of your attention in making known to me the justice rendered by the first consul to the sentiments of all those who have the honour of being accredited by him. I shall be always ambitious of his approbation, as a flattering recompence of my zeal, and as the most honorable means of meriting the favor of my sovereign.

I pray your excellency to accept the homage of my respectful consideration.

CETTO.

Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the elector of Bavaria.

Paris, March 26th, 1804.

—

Citizen Minister,

I have received the note which your excellency did me the honor to address to me, of the date of 3d Germinal, with a copy of the report which has been presented to the first consul by the grand judge on the conspiracy formed by Mr. Drake, minister of his Britannic majesty at the court of Munich; also the printed copies of letters and other authentic papers of the said Mr. Drake, and I have hastened to transmit the whole to my court. There is no one, citizen minister, who will not learn with grief that Mr. Drake, invested with the most honorable public character, should descend to such a profanation of it.

I pray your excellency to receive the homage of my respectful consideration.

COUNT DE BUNAU,
Minister plenipotentiary of the elector of Saxony.

Paris, 4th Germinal, year 12.

—

To his excellency M. Talleyrand Perigard, minister of foreign relations of the French republic.

Citizen Minister,

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary of his highness the elector arch chancellor of the Germanic empire, having received with respectful acknowledgment the letter which your excellency had been pleased to address to him, of the date of the 3d instant, in which he is inclosed a copy of the report presented to the first consul on the conspiracy formed in France by Mr. Drake, minister of his Britannic majesty at the court of Munich, he has hastened to send the above pieces to his highness the elector. The more necessary fidelity, honor, and probity are in the actions of a man to whom has been entrusted the honorable function of diplomacy, the deeper is the sorrow which must be felt at the contemplation of this persidious plot.

The unbounded sentiments of attachment, and the high consideration which the elector arch chancellor has expressed for the first consul, are so well known that the indignation which he will feel at this news may be easily conceived.

The undersigned, who by the express order of his highness the elector his master, has already had the honor of expressing these sentiments himself at the last diplomatic audience, begs of your excellency to repeat to the first consul an assurance of the warm interest in, and sincere wishes for his preservation entertained by his highness the elector.

CHARLES COMTE DE BOEUST,
Minister to Arch Chancellor of Empire.

—

The Baron of Pappenheim, minister Plenipotentiary of his serene highness Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, near the first consul of the French republic, to the minister of foreign relations.

Citizen Minister,

I have hastened to transmit to my court the letter with which your excellency has honored me, and a copy of the report of the grand judge, with the printed letters and authentic papers of the minister of his Britannic majesty at Munich.

Every honest man must be deeply afflicted on discovering that Mr. Drake has so far forgotten what he owed to the dignity of his public character and to himself, as to become the author of the vile conspiracy against the French republic and its august chief.

I am persuaded that the opinion of the first consul relative to the diplomatic corps will be fully justified by each of its members, and I hope in regard to myself that after a residence of many years, the respectful attachment which I have always entertained for the person of the first consul is so well known to your excellency, that you need no assurances to be convinced of the sentiments of indignation and horror with which the dishonorable conduct of Mr. Drake has inspired me.

I venture to intreat your excellency to make known these my sentiments to the first consul, and to accept at the same time the assurance of my high consideration.

AUGUSTUS DE PAPPENHEIM.

Paris, March 26th 1804.

—

Citizen Minister,

I have just received the letter which your excellency did me the honor to address to me together

with the printed letter and authentic papers of Mr. Drake, minister of his Britannic majesty at Munich, relative to a conspiracy planned under his direction.

The impression which a knowledge of these details must make upon every man who respects the rights of nations and the general interests of humanity, cannot but be of the most painful nature.—Such at least will be the feelings of the magistrates of the free towns of the empire. This sentiment will be the stronger, as the conspiracy was principally directed against the person of the first consul, whom all the inhabibants of the free towns of the empire regard as the generous protector, who has preserved their independence, and for whom they feel the highest veneration and the most perfect attatchment.

The discovery of this plot has no where produced so strong and general sensation of sorrow as among the inhabitants of these towns. The letters which I received on their hearing the news of this conspiracy discovered, how great was the consternation among all classes of the citizens, and subsequent ones testify the general felicity on hearing that this plot has been compleatly crushed.

Design to accept, citizen minister, the assurance of the highest consideration, with which I have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient and humble servant, ABEL.

Resident minister of the free cities of the empire.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 15.

By the neutral ship Anna Lucie, arrived at Gravesend, from Embden, we yesterday received a letter from thence, to the following effect:

"The French in the electorate of Hanover continue to transport immense quantities of ammunition to the duchy of Lauenburg, and the army on the northern part of the Elbe has been considerably reinforced. They have likewise formed magazines of powder in the neighbourhood of Altona and Hamburgh. This circumstance is stated to have excited strong sensations at Copenhagen, and to have induced some strong resolves on the part of that government. The magazine within the Danish territory, near Altona, has been seized, and the troops on the frontiers of Labec and Lauenburgh have been ordered to resist any territorial violation or encroachment that may be attempted by the republicans.

"The Danish militia, ready to take the field, now amounts to near 100,000 men."

The house of the Russian charge d'affaires is surrounded incessantly by spies and officers of the police, it being supposed that one of the French princes was concealed in it.

Pichegru was reported to have died of the wounds which he received at the period of his arrest.

Madame Moreau has at length been allowed to visit her husband in the temple. The general is stated to have written to Bonaparte—but the purport of this letter is variously repssented: some confine it to a complaint at his name being inserted by the grand judge in the list of brigands; others, that it was exculpatory; and others again, that it was an appeal to the chief consul's mercy. In either case, however, the general must have been ignorant of the nature of the man he addressed, as well as wanting in respect to his own character.

Barthelemy, the banker, continues under arrest, not however, as we heard, for having paid a bill drawn on him from London, but in consequence of his name being on a bill of exchange which was taken from one of the conspirators. It is supposed he will be liberated.

The Dutch Admiral Verbuel was at Verbuel on the 9th, preparing another division of his flotilla for sea.

Yesterday we received a letter from Rotterdam, and a packet of Dutch Journals to the 10th inst. by the Hoffnung, Perry, arrived in the river from the Mease. The formor announces that all the shipwrights at Rotterdam and Amsterdam have been sent to Flushing, to make some alterations which appeared wanting, on experiments, in the construction of the flotilla there.

All French emigrants have been ordered to leave Frankfort, in consequence of an intimation from the commandant at Mentz, that if they were suffered to remain, a military force should be sent to arrest them. The elector of Baden, at the same moment that the requisition for the allowance of a French corps to enter Ettenheim, was presented to him, received the news of the arrest of the duke D'Enghein. The duke of Brisgaw's territory was violated without even the ceremony of the slightest communication on the subject.

It was reported at Rotterdam on the 10th, that the king of Prussia has directed his ministers at Paris, to remonstrate against the recent violation of the neutrality of Germany by the French troops from Strasburgh.

The captain of the Dutch brig Atalante, lately captured by the Scorpion, fought with a degree of bravery bordering on desperation. When captain Hardinge boarded the brig, he attacked and wounded the Dutch commander in several places; but in the heat of the contest, captain H. struck his hand against the binnacle, and the sword flew from it.—At this moment several of his men rushed forward, when captain H. offered his opponent quarter—but the other declining it, a seaman from the Scorpion shot him through the body.

Further Translation from French Papers.

General Victor intended to go to Monteplier, for the recovery of his health, but the First Consul's pass was for Narbourne, on the frontiers of Spain. This has caused the rumour that he was implicated in the late conspiracy.

The King of Prussia intends to leave Berlin for Koningsburg, on the 25th of May next.—After a short stay there, he will continue his rout to Warsaw.

The maratime prefect at Rochefort has constructed a light house at Sables d'Olonne, which points out the rocks called Carges and facilitates the entrance into the port of Sables during the night.

The Prefect at Nantz has received from government some money to distribute among the distressed Colonists from St. Domingo. All people of color, let their distress be ever so great, are excluded.—The sum he has to dispose of amounts to two thousand livers,

The Prefect at Bruxilles has written to all the Mayors of his department, to give passes to no strangers in their communes, even though they have been established there for a long time. They are to inspect rigidly the conduct of all travellers, and to arrest all suspicious characters.

They write from Laval, that the gens d'armes are in hourly expectation of taking four persons coming from Paris on foot, marching in the nights by forests and bye-roads, from farm to farm. They do not make above 4 or 5 leagues in the 24 hours.—They hire their guides in the country, and they have 4 louis d'ors paid for 3 leagues only. Two of these travellers have their feet ulcered, not being accustomed to march. They have taken the way towards Aleneon. We shall soon hear of their arrest.

Admiral Gantheaume and General Rose are at Marseilles.

PARIS, April 3.

An inn-keeper at Rotterdam, has been arrested, charged with not having denounced a person suspected by the police of that city. We are assured that a coffer containing papers relative to the conspiracy has been found in his possession.

The grand chancellor of the legion of honor has been instructed to make a report respecting the citizens who arrested Georges, the intention of the grand council being to admit them into the legion of honor. Raoul Gillard, called St. Vincent, and his brother Armand Gillard, both signalized in the official list of brigands, were arrested on the 10th of this month, at the moment they were flying from Paris, after the opening of the barriers. They attempted to cross the river in a ferry boat, at Meriel near Pontoise. The citizen Dubois, trumpeter of the gen d'armerie, aged 21 years, was posted at the ferry, in consequence of the excellent dispositions ordained by the first inspector general of the gen d'armerie, at all points which might offer a passage to the brigands. The two brothers Gillard, and an individual who is thought to be Tamerlain, having presented themselves to pass the water, the young Dubois opposed them with spirit, and required the exhibition of their passports; and even when they asked that he would suffer them to return, the gen d'armes charged them to remain till they should be recognized. Then these three brigands took pistols in their hands and escaped. At the cries of the gen d'armes, many of the inhabitants of Meriel, Villiers, and Adam, ran after, armed with stones and cudgels. The brigands fired their pistols five or six times. The citizen Stephen Cousine, husbandman at Meriel, who was foremost in the chace, had his baton broken in two by a ball. An old soldier of the cantons, named Labrosse, advanced, armed with a fusee, happened on St. Vincent, who took aim at him, fell upon his knees to shun the ball, which passed over his head, and in this position fired, wounded St. Vincent, who being very soon struck by three other shot, was seized by the inhabitants now assembled in great numbers; his brother, being followed, was overtaken in an adjacent wood. The third escaped by the favor of the night, and has not yet been found.

St Vincent died yesterday of his wounds, at the hospital of Pontoise. His brother has been carried to the ministers of the grand judge. The sum of 1100 francs has been found upon them, both in louis and in guineas. They had poignards of the same model with those seized upon Georges, Pichegru, and in general, on all the arrested brigands.—Thus, in the course of the last week, seven of these wretches have fallen into the power of the police. The judges of the peace, the magistrates of the neighbouring communes, and the sub-prefect of Pontose, have shewn in this circumstance, a zeal, and an activity worthy of the greatest praise.

April 5.

Since the year VIII (1800) a plot has existed to deliver Brest to the English. A person named Rivoire, an old officer of marine, was prevented from being the author of the plot. The accumulated proofs against him were of great evidence; and yet according to the forms and the manner of administering justice in the naval courts, a jury at Brest pronounced, on the 22d Germinal of the year X, that he was *convicted*, but not guilty. The tribunal of *Cassation* (repeals,) repealed his sentence the 19 Prairial following; It is ordained that the person named Rivoire should not be transferred to the maritime court-martial of Rochefort. We know not by what fatality he was condemned, the 2d Ventose, year X, only to transportation. Was there ever a crime more enormous, or could one make a base attempt more disastrous for the nation than the firing of Brest, or the treason that would have delivered this arsenal to the English. The war having again commenced Rivoire could not be transported, and has been retained in the castle of Lourdres. At the noise of the conspiracy which miscarried, and other sentiments appear to have wakened in his heart, and he has written to the Grand Judge the following letter, in which, he not only confesses his crime, but even admits that he had a knowledge of the 3d Nivose.

Rivoire officer of marine, to the Grand Judge. From the castle of Loudres, 3d Germinal, year XII.

Devoted, since my infancy, to the service of my country; if I have erred in the means of performance, my intentions have been pure, and my object has always been the happiness of my country. The First Consul has prospered by a far different method, and, though for the present his enemy and his victim, I find myself forced by my heart, to express my wishes for his success.

For a long, too long time I have sacrificed myself from a motive dictated by my heart rather than my head, and have served an ungrateful party, whose pusillanimous chiefs repose all their confidence in selfish and faithless ministers. The victim, for the fifth time, of their fruitless attempts, determined to abandon a cause, the success of which I at length perceive would be the misfortune of France. I waited with impatience for the termination of a war, which I regard as the only obstacle to the execution of my sentence, when I have learned with astonishment the discovery of the last conspiracy. You will excuse my sincerity, (I do not think it preposterous with you,) I would willingly have given whatever is dearest to me in the world; that the government under which I was born, had never been changed—but now, matured by age and cruel experience, I think that those who have not had courage to re assume the helm of state, are incapable of directing it.

I have been condemned as the agent of Georges; but when I came to Brest I was charged with orders direct from the prince—I came from London. Georges was only to aid me with his troops, when I asked him. We were to concert together about every thing. Brest was then unfurnished with troops; the workmen were not paid; a great part of the marines of the French squadron were of the insurgent countries, and ancient Chouans.—Spanish troops had debarked to serve in the place, and I could at least count on their neutrality. My project would have succeeded but for the delays, the indecision, and the absurd conduct of the prince's counsel, which, instead of a delay of six weeks at most, retarded for five months the execution of a plan, the success of which promptitude alone could insure. During this interval the troops assembled for the revolutionary army, and the changes which had taken place in the squadrons had determined me *to renounce the project.*

In council held on this subject, different expedients were proposed, and among others the infernal machine, already tried by the jacobins. I openly opposed it, not from zeal for the First Consul, (him I regarded as an enemy,) but for the interest of the party. The idea of assassination attached to a similar project, had cast disgrace upon an honest man; besides I saw the result would be entirely in the hands of the jacobins, (always ready to seize a favorable opportunity) since we had no one sufficiently deserving in the armies, to put himself provisionally at the head of affairs.

It was then that I proposed to imitate the example of the Polonese confederates under oath to Panialowski, for assembling the principal chiefs at Paris; that we should mount horses, and proceed openly with arms in our hands, to attack the Consul when he should go out with his escort; that such a stroke would win the hearts of men, by its greatness and its courage; that if we were successful, those of us who should survive might be able to profit by the general astonishment to possess themselves of authority: and that, even though we should fail, we would be infinitely useful to the party, by having set an example of devotedness to the cause, calculated to electrize the minds of Frenchmen.

A few days after, I learned the affair of the 3d Nivose. I could not refrain from testifying my dissatisfaction with Georges. At length fully persuaded, after what had happened to me, of the weakness of the prince, and entirely disgusted at so many abortive measures, I formed the resolution of abandoning for ever all political intrigue. In consequence of this design, I went over to England to draw a little sum which I had there deposited, and to go thence to the United States (Holland) where I possessed some property, when I was arrested at Calais, and conducted to Paris. For three years, I have been a prisoner, and have undergone two sentences. The foundation of my accusation is in part true—the details only are not. I have defended myself to the best of my ability.

If, when I was arrested at Calais, I had not been, in my opinion, in danger of death, I would willingly have given details and instructions capable of preventing new attempts; but I chose rather to dissemble, lest it should be thought that fear induced me to speak. Now that my fate is decided, that I neither expect nor fear any thing farther, I have lightened my heart in giving you the above information. Deign to believe me, with respect your very humble, and very obedient servant.

(Signed) RIVOIRE.

At a Court of Appeals held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 21st of May, 1804.

ORDERED, that the following rules be published in the Richmond gazettes for one month.

November 18th, 1803.

Rule.—In all cases whether of appeal, writ of error, or otherwise, the court will proceed to a hearing at the term to which such case shall be returned, or sent up, unless good cause shall be shewn to the contrary.

May 15, 1804.

Rule.—A clear and concise state of the case of each party in an appeal, writ of error, or supersedeas from a decree of the high court of chancery, or any district court in chancery, or from a judgment of the general court, or any district court in which a demurrer, special verdict, case agreed, demurrer to evidence, bill of exceptions, or point reserved, shall constitute a part of the record, or exhibits in the cause, with the points insisted on, signed by his counsel and printed, or fairly transcribed, the expence whereof shall be taxed in the bill of costs, shall after the end of this present term, be delivered to each judge, time enough before the hearing of the cause, and that no error, other than such as shall be pointed out, and insisted on in such statement, on the part of the plaintiff or appellant, shall be (without leave of the court) admitted as a ground for argument on the hearing of the cause, or for reversal of the decree or judgment sought to be reversed. And that all depositions and exhibits, accounts and articles intended to be relied upon, or objected to in the argument, be particularly noticed in such state, and recited, and a reference thereto in the official copy of the record in the cause made.

May 21, 1804.

Rule.—That after the end of this present term, all causes depending in this court, which shall be ready for hearing, in pursuance of the rule of this court, made on the 15th day of this present month, shall, unless good cause be shewn to the contrary, be heard in the same order in which they stand on the docket.

Teste, J. Brown, c. c.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending for Europe shortly, wishes to dispose of a Schooner, burthen about 125 tons. For further particulars apply to

Lewis Wercq.

Richmond, June 13, 1804.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have received from London, Liverpool and Bristol, a neat and valuable assortment of

SPRING GOODS.

The London *Critical Review*, or *Annals of Literature*, from the year 1791 till 1803, bound in boards, 39 vols. and 30 Numbers of *Ladies' London Magazines.*

June 12th. 1804.

In pursuance of the direction contained in the annexed 6th section of the act, entitled, "An act for incorporating the Bank of Virginia," the undersigned commissioners in and for the city of Richmond, do hereby give notice, that

THE sum of three hundred thousand dollars has been actually received on account of the capital stock of the said bank—and that Thursday the 5th of July ensuing, is the day appointed for proceeding to the choice of directors—on which day the stockholders are requested to meet at the capitol, at ten o'clock, for that purpose.

E. CARRINGTON.
ROBERT POLLARD.
GEO. JEFFERSON.
PHILIP NORBORNE NICHOLAS.
THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.
BENJAMIN HATCHER.
JAMES F. LEITCH.

June 11, 1804. t5July

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That on the first day of June next, and every thirty days thereafter, if the subscription shall not be sooner closed, the commissioners appointed at Norfolk, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Staunton and Lynchburg, shall respectively transmit and deliver to the commissioners appointed in and for the city of Richmond, a list of the several subscribers, at such places respectively, and of the share or shares to each and every subscriber belonging, together with the full amount of subscription money by the commissioners respectively received as aforesaid; for which amount the receipt in writing of the said commissioners appointed in and for the city of Richmond, or of a majority of them, shall be a sufficient acquittance and discharge to the persons respectively paying the same. And as soon as the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, in the manner aforesaid shall be actually received on account of the subscription to the said capital stock of the said bank, notice thereof shall be given by the commissioners appointed in and for the city of Richmond, or a majority of them, in at least two public gazettes, printed in the said city of Richmond; and the same persons shall at the same time, notify a time and place within the said city, at the distance of twenty days from the time of such notification, for proceeding to the choice of directors; and it shall be lawful for such election to be then and there made; and the fourteen persons who shall then and there be chosen, together with the Treasurer for the time being, shall be the first directors, and shall be capable of serving until the first Monday in January thereafter, by virtue of such choice, or until their successors shall be duly elected: and the said directors shall forthwith, thereafter, commence the operations of the said Bank, at the city of Richmond.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of the United States for the 5th Circuit in the Virginia district, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1803, *in behalf of John Glassell against William Walker, James Walker, Merry Walker, and John Walker,*

WILL BE SOLD,

to the highest bidder, for ready, at Kanhawa court house, on the 24th day of August next, the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

ONE, granted to William Walker on the 3d of May 1786, containing 112 1-4 acres, on Elk river, a branch of the Great Kanhawa, about 6 miles from the mouth, oppofite to a furvey made for Leonard Cooper and Wm. Morris, at the mouth of the fecond creek that empties into Elk on the South fide.

One other Tract, granted to faid William Walker on the 26th May 1788; containing 500 acres, on the head waters of the left hand fork of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North Weft fide, at the fhallow ford, about 4 or 5 miles from the mouth of faid river, adjoining a furvey made for faid Walker.

One other Tract, granted to the faid William Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the North fide of Elk river, the third bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek.

One other Tract, granted to the faid Wm. Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 100 acres, on the North fide of Elk river, the fourth bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek, on the fame fide of the river.

One other Tract, granted to the faid Wm. Walker on the 26th May 1788, containing 1000 acres, on a left hand branch of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North Weft fide, oppofite to the firft iſland on faid rive.

One other Tract, granted to the faid Wm. Walker on the 26th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the South fide of Elk river, the third bottom on the river above William Arbuckle's land, oppofite the mouth of Sandy Creek.

The whole of the above mentioned land, at the time it was furveyed, lay in the county of Greenbrier; all of which will be fold, or fo much thereof, as fhall be fufficient to raife the fum of four thoufand one hundred and ten dollars, 38 cents, with intereft on 2798 dollars 78 cts. at 5 per centum per annum from the 22d March 1799; and

The coſts of ſuit and carrying this decree into effect.

BENJAMIN MOSBY, Acting Comm'r.

June 7th, 1804. (tds.)

To Rent,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A CONVENIENT and pleaſantly ſituated DWELLING-HOUSE, with two Kitchens and Smoke-Houſe, on the ſtreet leading from Shockoe Creek to the Canal Baſin, and adjoining the lot and dwelling-houſe of Mr. William Mitchell.

Alſo, to rent, two BRICK TENEMENTS, on the ſtreet leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge, which will be very convenient for wholeſale and commiſſion merchants. Poſſeſſion of theſe two Tenements will be given when finiſhed, which is ſupposed will be in all next month. The terms will be made known by JAMES INNES.

Richmond, June 7th, 1804.

Blank Bonds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	34s6 to 36s Cash.
Wheat,	6s to 6s6 do.
Flour, (superfine)	33s do
Corn,	27s6 to 28s do.
Hemp, (clean)	50l to 55l do.
Iron,	33l do.
Whiskey,	3s6 to 3s9 do.
Bacon,	7 1-2d do.

PORT OF RICHMOND.

ENTERED.

Sch'r.	Five Sisters, Bartlett,	Baltimore.
	Portsmouth, Godwin,	Norfolk.
	Eagle, Lewis,	City Point.
	Weymouth, Parke,	Do.
	Eliza, Chipman,	Boston.
	Rising Sun, Bennet,	City Point.
	Harriott, Beckwith,	Baltimore.
	Evelina, Cleveland,	Philadelphia.
	Success, Town,	Norfolk.
Sloop	Sophia Gray,	

CLEARED.

Sch'r.	Polly, Dorsey,	Philadelphia.
	Betsey, Hughes,	Norfolk.
	Favourite, Hudson,	Charleston.
	Nantasket, Newton,	Norfolk.
	Success Town,	Philadelphia.
	Seaman, Seaman,	New-York.
	Sam & David, Crowell,	Boston.
Sloop	Harriet, Armstrong,	New-York.
	Mahala, Van Tassell,	Do.
	Sally, Spencer,	Rhode Island.

FOR THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. GEORGE HAY:

SIR,

THE principles, which I have been endeavoring to maintain, are,

1. That the word freedom, when applied to the press, ought to be understood in the same sense, as when applied to man in society; or, in fewer words, that the freedom of the press and civil freedom, are the same.

2. That the proper idea of this freedom, according to the definition furnished by yourself, implies, that political restraint exist, and that it be extended as far as the public good requires, but rejects its farther extension.

3. That the exaction of security for the good behaviour of the press is a restraint, which the public good does not require, and is therefore an abridgment of the freedom of the press.

These positions are supposed to be fully established. I shall, however, in conformity with my promise, bestow farther consideration on the last.

The arguments formerly advanced in support are, 1st, That penal law already extant, affords sufficient remedy to the evil, intended to be counteracted by the previous restraint in question. 2d, That this restraint admits of only partial application; and 3d, That its effect, even as far as it be applicable, may at any time, and without the least difficulty, be entirely evaded.

These considerations, if just, are certainly sufficient to warrant the conclusion, that this restraint on the conduct of the press is useless, and is of course a violation of its freedom.

This conclusion is all that our premises strictly demand. But we are not content. We believe the tendency of the measure in question to be not only useless, but highly detrimental to society; that it meditates not a slight stroke at the extremities of the freedom of the press, but aims a deadly thirst at its very vitals.

We will in the first place examine your arguments in support of a contrary principle.

Seemingly aware of the real point on which the whole weight of our subject rests, you endeavor with all your might to show the expediency of the *supposed* law authorising the exaction of security, for the good behaviour of the press; or, in your own words, to show, that "its operation, instead of being injurious, will be beneficial to the community."

On this point, then, we are now at issue.

You commence your argument by making the following concessions: "That the power of requiring from printers security for good behaviour may be abused, is admitted.——It may be farther admitted, that magistrates will be more strongly tempted to abuse this power, than any other power confided to them by law. Under the influence of party spirit, they may be inclined to harrass and persecute a printer of obnoxius politics, by requisitions with which he may be unable to comply. But while it is admitted; that this temptation may exist, it is obvious that it will be opposed, if not overpowered, by a consideration of peculiar force."

We stop here in order to persuade you, if possible, to deliver us from the law granting this power. You have found yourself competent to the enactment: you must of course be competent to its repeal; and we entreat you, that by the authority aforesaid, it be repealed. It appears from your own acknowledgment, to be of most dangerous tendency. Save us then, we beseech you, from its operation. Turn not a deaf ear to the deprecating voice of your fellow citizens, who believe their own freedom to be interested in whatever concerns that of the press. Harden not your heart against the louder and more pathetic supplications of the unfortunate printers, who are to be the first and greatest sufferers. Even the magistrates themselves join in the general petition for mercy. Their prayer is, "lead us not into temptation." Indeed your law has placed them in a situation little more eligible than that of their fellow citizens. Their breast is made like the tempestuous region of conflicting passions. They are under the influence of the strongest temptations, and these are opposed, *if not overpowered*, by the most forcible considerations. And what is most unfortunate, the final result of this direful conflict is here left entirely doubtful. And justly so. The events of war have ever been considered as in an eminent and proverbial degree uncertain: and there is no reason to suppose that the present battle of considerations and temptations is likely to constitute an exception to the general uncertainty of military affairs. Perhaps by estimating the comparative strength of the parties belligerent, we be enabled to form at least some conjecture, respecting the result of the contest.

The first consideration you advance in favor of the press is founded in the timidity of magistrates and the formidable reaction of printers: The former will not persecute, harrass and ruin the latter, for fear of an attack in their newspapers.

Did ever legislator before act on such a principle? You make a sweeping grant of discretionary power: a power which you acknowledge to be of most dangerous tendency; to be peculiarly liable to abuse, and instead of guarding against its abuse, as is usual, by provisions, rules and limitations, you rely for security solely on the reaction on the personal opposition of those, on whom it is intended to operate.

Other law givers have considered this hostile action and reaction among the members of a community, as a serious evil; as a proper and principal subject of legal repression. But this I presume is considered as another instance of the "wonderful and melancholy imbecility of the human mind." The world has been ignorant, until the promulgation of your essay, that civil contention is a public blessing: that opposition to civil authority is a sacred duty; that it ought to be promoted and relied on as an adequate check against the abuse of any power, however extensive, undefined and dangerous.

This principle supercedes the necessity of all law. We may abolish our legislature, and be ruled entirely by the discretion of magistrates, or others appointed for the purpose. There is not the least danger of oppression. For whenever this may be attempted, it will be met and repelled by reaction. It is true, that in this contest of the people against their rulers, all will not enjoy equal advantages with printers, "whose daily occupation (as you justly observe) puts into their hands not only weapons of defence, but instruments of revenge." But this inferiority in weapon will be more than compensated to other classes of citizens, by superiority in number. For example, how easy will it be for ten or a dozen neighboring planters to assemble, on any case of emergency, and effectually reclaim to a sense of his duty an unreasonable or tyrannical magistrate? Hail happy days of tumultuous equality! Incipient magni procedere menoes! Hasten, Oh! hasten to carry your principles into thorough operation! Set us all gloriously afloat on the stormy Baltic of freedom!

To a person unskilled in the refinements of political science, your conduct, in relation to our subject, must exhibit an appearance somewhat ludicrous. In the first place you discover, or invent, or enact, the law in question. Then delivering it to the magistrates, you address them in the following manner: Here, gentlemen magistrates, is a law, which grants you the power of binding the press to its good behaviour at your discretion. It is necessary for me to give you this information respecting the intention of the law; as in the law itself I have made no mention of printers or the press, or of any thing, that relates to it. Much less have I been at the pains to insert provisions, rules and details, to guide you in the exercise of this important power. Your suspicions will be a sufficient guide to you. It is true you are here invested with a power peculiarly liable to abuse, and which you will be more strongly tempted to abuse than any other power confided to you by law. You will feel almost irresistably inclined to oppress and ruin printers of obnoxious politics. But I rather expect, that fear will prevent you from perpetrating this wickedness. The printers have in their hands, not only weapons of defence, but instruments of revenge, And now gentlemen magistrates and printers, I leave you to yourselves, and may fortune favor the brave.

Here, then, we are likely to have another combat; not indeed between considerations and temptations, but between magistrates and printers;—a sort of tournament, I presume. But before the tilling commences, I will likewise, after your example, retire, unless we can make such arrangements, as will enable the parties to enter the lists on more equal terms. The present inequality, in point of both weapon and number, is unconscionable. It is as repugnant to the equal rights of man, as to the venerable and long established laws of chivalry. What, Sir, can be expected of a few printers, with no other weapons than bloodless sentences and paragraphs, when opposed to the career of a host of magistrates, armed with the law in one hand and the broad sword of discretionary justice in the other? What but certain overthrow, at the first onset, and foul discomfiture?

And, with the vanquished printers, falls likewise prostrate, the great reliance you have on your prowess, as a safeguard against the abuse of the power, which you have given magistrates over them and the press.

But you have found it convenient to render a different account of this affair. You suppose, "that the fear of an attack from the press will have an influence so decisive, that the apprehension which ought to be entertained, is not that this power will be abused, but that few magistrates can be found who will have firmness enough to carry it into execution."

Pusillanimous magistrates!—magnanimous printers!

An obvious objection, to which all your reasoning is exposed, is, that, instead of adapting your premises to the nature of things, you bend the nature of things to fit your premises. These you in the first place lay down as a standard, or rather as a bed of torture, to the exact size and shape of which, heaven and earth, and eternal truth, and the laws of universal nature, must be bent, and broken, and stretched and amputated.

Magistrates and printers, equally, constitute sections of the great mass of mankind, and must, in reason, be supposed to partake of one common nature. Why then are the former represented, as all fear and trembling, when clothed with civil authority, and in a state of perfect safety, and the latter as entirely fearless, in circumstances naturally calculated to excite that passion. No other reason can possibly be given than that such representation suited your hypothesis.

But, Sir, let its justness be admitted: let us admit that the fear of an attack in the newspapers will be so great, as not only to restrain magistrates from abusing the law, but to prevent their enforcing it at all; and what is the inference? That the law is expedient and necessary, as you are endeavoring to prove? Clearly the reverse; that it is entirely useless. Or more properly, considering law as a rule of conduct, that it is no law at all.

You have indeed presented to view the only alternatives. It is obvious, that the reaction of the press, which you rely on, as a security against the abuse of the power in question, will be as certainly excited by its exercise in any manner or in any case; and that it will therefore either entirely prevent the execution of the law, or, if not, that it will not prevent its being fatally abused.

You will scarcely contend that no reaction will be excited by the binding a press, *justly* suspected of an intention to publish a libel, to its good behaviour; that in this case no opposition would be made by the printer; but that, having the fear of God before his eyes, and duly impressed with a sense of his duty to man and to society, he would meekly submit to the inflictions of the law, and that all the printers of his party would likewise acquiesce in silence.

If this supposition be found correct, it must be acknowledged, that it will furnish a very excellent criterion, by which to ascertain, whether a printer be guilty or not of libellous intentions. You have only to take the first step towards enforcing the law, and if he react upon you; if he attack you in his newspaper, his innocence is proved, and you discharge him immediately. But if he be found tame and quiescent, his guilt, unless he be a quaker, is evinced and the law may proceed.

But an objection occurs. If the supposition above mentioned be admitted as just, it will follow that the law itself is useless. If printers be under the influence of such a strong sense of propriety, justice and social duty and the external fitness of things, as is here assumed, they will not intend to publish libels at all; nor will need any external restraint whatever.

Thus, Sir, you perceive, that on every side of your argument, we either run into an absurdity, or are met by the irresitable conclusion, that the tendency of the law in question is useless or noxious. It is therefore an abridgment of the freedom of the press, which consists as has been shown in an immunity from such restraint.

Your next argument is, that magistrates will be restrained from the abuse of this power, by fear of a suit for damages.

For whatever success you have met with in maintaining your principles, you are chiefly indebted to the excessive timidity of this weak-nerved class of men. Here you have laid your premises: hence flow your conclusions. We have just seen them pale and trembling thro' fear of an attack from the press, when they have the power of silencing and crushing the press whenever they please. We now see them under equal apprehension of an action for damages for the illegal execution of a law, which law itself gives them the power of executing it according to their discretion. Men of such exquisite sensibility are surely unfit to be entrusted with any power: and you would have employed your time much more profitably, as it relates to themselves, as well as to the community, in stripping them of all civil authority, than in burthening their tender nerves with an additional weight.

A principal objection, however, to which this argument is exposed, is, that it is at variance with the well established principle, that the production of the greatest possible quantity of human happiness is the proper object of civil regulation. Your argument, so far from recognizing this principle, seems founded on the contrary assumption, that it is an unimportant consideration, what quantity of injury, wrong or abuse of power may exist in secret, provided punishment may be inflicted and redress obtained at last. You invest your civil officers with a general, undefined, discretionary power, which you acknowledge they will be strongly tempted to abuse, and content yourself with the redection, that they will be punished for abusing it; that the wrong committed will be redressed, and that all will be then rectified and equalized. But in the mean while there has been an abstraction from the mass of social happiness. The official misdemeanor was an evil, and the punishment is an evil. Both have interrupted the happiness and harmony of society. Both have produced, at least, mental inquietude and anxiety. Would it be useless to undertake to prove, that pleasure is better than pain? Equally so would be the attempt to demonstrate the self-evident falsehood of the principle under examination.

You would not adopt this principle of conduct in relation to your personal health and happiness: if your neighbour excite pain in you, would you account it no evil because you could excite the same quantity of pain in your neighbour? Or, placing you more properly in the situation of the whole body politic, would you consider the tooth ache or cancer as no evils, because they might be cured by extraction and amputation.

Blindly enamored with delusive ideas of equality, you seem indifferent, whether it be an equality of good or of evil, of pleasure or of pain.

The next argument you advance is founded in the general sympathy of the people. This passion, you affirm, which the sight of oppression never fails to produce, would instantaneously surround the prisoner with friends, who would defeat this scheme of persecution.

Oh! foolish legislators of America and of the world! How much time have ye mispent; how much anxious thought, and care, and labor and profound meditation, have ye vainly bestowed, in cautiously defining and distributing civil power; in prescribing rules for its exercise and in erecting barriers against its abuse! Useless and vain and frivolous have been your specific delegations, your checks, your restrictions, your careful limitations. Nature, great nature has superceded the necessity of all this provident care and circumspection. She has made ample and effectual provision, against the abuse of any powever, however extensive, unguarded and dangerous. Abundantly sufficient for this purpose are the passions, the fears, the hopes, the sympathies of the human heart. These are the proper checks, these the impregnable and everlasting bulwarks, which nature has reared from the foundation of the world, against political oppression.

"Surely ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you."*

But party spirit, which you say was never known to slumber, is to fly to the assistance of the persecuted printers. But this spirit you have likewise enlisted on the side of the magistrates; or rather made it their leader in the attack. Where now is the press? In a right line between two fires; in the centre, the focal point of party conflict; in a fiery furnace, blown to seven fold rage, by all the most powerful passions of the human breast.

In this situation I am compelled for the present to leave it, in full confidence that the genius of America, like the guardian angel of the three Jews, will accompany and protect from all hurt.

Sir, with respect,

A CITIZEN OF HALIFAX.

May, 1804.

* *Job. ch. xii. v. 2.*

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated May 21.

"The amendment to the constitution has been passed unanimously. Judge Bowen dismissed from office on an insurrection act passed, making it death, without benefit of clergy, to use any actions or expressions tending to excite insurrection in the state.

"The house adjourned without waiting for the instruction of a petition for a state bank, which will be a great mortification to some of our castle builders.

"Since you left us, there has been a great uproar, little inferior to the one exhibited whilst you was here, and which has sickened some of our volunteer corps of the service they were employed in. The deputy marshal went down the river and arrested some of the officers of the French Picaroon, and brought them to town—but I understand liberated them on parole. The day following they could not be found, and the rangers and guards were ordered at eleven o'clock at night, to go down to Cockspur, and assist the deputy marshal, and the troops at the Fort, and the revenue cutter, to bring the privateer up to town—but after the deputy marshal and some of the officers went on board and demanded a surrender of the vessel; the crew defied the whole power of the state, and of the United States (so much for economy) to them, and threatened to carry the officers out to sea with them: so that after being absent nearly two days and two nights, they returned, I believe, ashamed of the errand they had been sent on."

Trial of Commodore Morris—Extract from the N. York Evening Post.

The president, had he seen fit, might have dismissed commodore Morris by his mere command to that effect, and he ought to have taken this course, or the only alternative left, and given him a fair trial on the charges brought against him. He has done neither. Under pretence of adopting the latter mode as the most just and satisfactory, he has only screened an act of political persecution under the insolence of a mock enquiry. If Mr. Morris was entitled to a trial at all, it was a trial by his peers before a regular court martial; instead of which, Mr. Jefferson has appointed what is called a court of enquiry, consisting of three persons, vested in reality with the powers of a court martial, but with this material difference against the officer accused, that he here loses the benefit that he would have derived from the requisite number to constitute a court martial, *five*—and secondly, that he loses the still more material advantage of being tried by his peers, as he would have been in a court martial. In the case before us, the commodore instead of being tried by his equals in rank, has been tried by a court consisting of two captains and one lieutenant; a species of court till this time unheard of, we venture to say, in either Europe or America. We suppose it will be contended that this is another of the modern improvements in favor of the *rights of man*.

But will any friend of Mr. Robert Smith inform us where that gentleman got the motion of a judge advocate in a court of enquiry? Has any one ever heard of such a "procedure" before? And as we have put this question we will just add a second, where is to be found the authority for Mr. Smith's putting his hand into the public chest and taking out *three hundred dollars*, to pay this judge advocate with, for managing this cause.

Since the administration have manifested so laudable a disposition to save the people's money, that they have deprived commodore Morris of his commission, because he stayed a few days longer on a particular station than in their judgment he ought to have done, we cannot sufficiently wonder that the same laudable disposition has not manifested *itself* in some other cases, of so much stronger a *nature*, that the worst democrats in the land must allow the cases will hardly compare. We will cursorily mention two instances now in our recollection.

When Mr. Jefferson came into power, and began his reformation in public expence among the first articles which he deemed a pernicious "surcharge" that ought to be taken off, were the captains of the navy; but it was on the whole thought best to retain, at least for some time, nine of the old officers. Among those nine, captain Samuel Nicholson, was one. Captain Nicholson when commanding the frigate Constitution, had captured and sent into Norfolk a British armed ship, without any right or pretence, which piece of conduct cost the United States about 30,000 dollars. For this and some other misbehaviour in the West-Indies, captain Nicholson was dismissed his ship by the last administration, and capt. Talbot appointed his successor. Mr. Jefferson however retained him in preference to several meritorious officers, and yet retains him at a salary of five and twenty hundred dollars per annum. *Though the captain has never been out of sight of land from that time to this.*—He was sent to Boston under pretence of being appointed a superintendant of the navy yard, which navy yard he has ever since superintended, and continues at this day to superintend, at the same salary, though every body knows there has been no work done in the yard for more than a year past. But Mr. Nicholson is uncle to Mrs. Gallatin, and uncle to the Mr. Nicholson in congress, all which is a very good sort of *economics*. To go to our next case.

Among the charges brought against commodore Morris, one is for quitting Tripoli without orders. Perhaps the reader does not remember at this time, or may not have seen the letters published by our former consul at Tunis, Mr. Eaton. If he will turn to them he will find there a charge of no trifling nature preferred against another commander of a vessel in the Mediterranean, but of which no notice has ever been taken by the government.—Mr. Eaton there publicly charged captain Murray with a want of attention to the duties of his station, and it is a fact that he left the straits and returned home without any particular order from the government. Yet has no formal enquiry been had, nor has his commission been revoked. But captain Murray is a relation of Mrs. Gallatin and also of Mr. Nicholson, member of congress, and we presume a good democrat. This makes the difference between him and commodore Morris, and we trust that few of our readers have yet to learn that in the new school of ethics, this difference it is which now constitutes the distinction between merit and demerit, delinquency and fidelity, virtue and crime.

NEW-YORK, June 4.

By the ship Vigilant from Naples, the editors of this Gazette have received an extract of a letter from Commodore Preble, dated on board the Constitution at Syracuse, March 19th, 1804. The following is a copy:

"I have since received intelligence from a gentleman just arrived from Tunis, that the Bey of that regency is equipping his whole naval force with the utmost expedition; and it is whispered that his object is, the American commerce. From various circumstances, I believe there is much truth in this conjecture. Three of their frigates, from 24 to 32 guns, are now fitting out at Malta; one frigate of 32 guns, and a number of smaller vessels, are getting ready at Tunis."

Commodore Preble further observes, that he intends to collect all the forces off Tripoli, and proceed off Tunis to learn the cause.

June 5.

Captain Blagge, of the ship Pyomingo, from Leghorn, informs us, that four Neapolitan frigates and a ship of 74 guns sailed from Naples, on the 20th March, to blockade the port of Tunis. It was supposed they were to join the American squadron under commodore Preble, who had four bomb-ketches at Syracuse, ready to be employed. The commodore had applied to the king of Naples, on the part of the government of the United States, for the loan of 25 gun-boats, which had been acceded to; and these, with the four bomb-ketches before mentioned, were destined to act against the Tripolitans, who had only two cruizers out, a brig and a schooner, both of which were up the Archipelago.

The Syren and Nautilus were cruizing off Tripoli.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated April 7.

"We have an order from his Catholic majesty not to suffer prizes, either English or French, to be sold or bought in any ports of his dominions. This looks like enforcing a strict neutrality."

Another letter of the same date, says, "For the last seven months we have only 20 days to load and unload our vessels, there having been almost continual rains and gales. On the 5th inst. there was in the river the greatest flood ever known. Several vessels were injured, and one boat loaded with wine was sunk."

NOTICE.

THE drawing of the LOTTERY for the benefit of William and Mary College has been postponed, on account of unforeseen circumstances, until the 2d *of July*; on which day, the commissioners have determined, that *it shall certainly commence*. Those who are desirous of purchasing Tickets will, no doubt, avail themselves of the intermediate time.

Gentlemen, who have been so friendly to the interests of the College as to undertake the disposal of Tickets, are hereby *particularly requested* to forward, without delay, to the subscriber, or any other of the commissioners, a list of the Tickets sold, and of those remaining on hand. They are also requested to pay the money, which they have received for Tickets sold, to either of the following gentlemen, viz.—George Tucker, of Richmond; Watkins Leigh, of Petersburg; Littleton Waller Tazewell, of Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, of Fredericksburg; or Robert Greenhow, of Williamsburg.

Signed by direction of the Commissioners,

J. MADISON, Chairman.

William & Mary College, June 2d, 1804.

4439 Acres of valuable

L A N D,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable tract of *LAND*, in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, just above Berry's Ferry.

This land may be purchased all together, or in small parcels from 50 to 250 acres. The terms of payment are, one fourth on the first of January next, when possession will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from that day: approved security will be required. Apply to the subscriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherst county.

Thomas Massie.

March 19th, 1804. 3m.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

(*BY AUTHORITY*)

Scheme of a

L O T T E R Y,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

				Dollars.
1	Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,			20,000
1	do.			10,000
1	do.			5,000
5	do.	of 1,000	make	5,000
6	do.	of 500	——	3,000
10	do.	of 200	——	2,000
20	do.	of 100	——	2,000
100	do.	of 50	——	5,000
250	do.	of 30	——	7,500
420	do.	of 25	——	10,500
1,500	do.	of 20	——	30,000
3,000	do.	of 15	——	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,			250
1	do.	after 2,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 3,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 4,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 5,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 6,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 8,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 10,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 12,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 13,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 14,000	do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,			150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.			
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,			150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake of the lottery, with little fear of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have just received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH are now opening, and will be sold at their usual low prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

Richard Smyth,

FORMERLY OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now settled in New-York, in the

Wine, Liquor and Commission Line,

And offers his services to transact business at that place. He is ready to receive produce of every description, and to make liberal advances, either in cash or by procuring and forwarding such goods as may be required in return; and is now provided with *fire proof* Stores, Cellars and Vaults, in a very eligible situation in New-York, for sales and commission.

Richmond, May 4, 1804. tf

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell*, and two other persons, of the name of *Gale*, supposed to be residents of the state of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, some time in July or August last, to purchase *Slaves*, are desired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this *city*, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford County*, who sold him to Mr. WARE. He is a stout, active, strong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He says that, in September last, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a schooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above persons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* sold him somewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other side of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He staid but a few days with his new master before he set off to the *Northward*, under the assumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The subscriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him some years. His owner is requested to come, or send for him, and on produding such credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertisement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

SPRING GOODS.

William Galt

Has received by the ships Little William *and* Fame, *from Liverpool, and the* Robey & Betsey, *from London, an assortment of*

G O O D S,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

He has on hand, SUPERFINE FLOUR, of a very superior quality, for family use.

Richmond, May 29th, 1804.

Spring Goods.

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has received by the ship Rebecca, from London, and the Yorkshire, from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

G O O D S,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

Spring Goods.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Little William*, from Liverpool, and other arrivals from Europe,

Their Spring Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

THEY are also supplied with East and West India Goods; all of which they offer for sale on moderate terms, for Cash, merchantable Produce, or on the usual credit to *punctual* customers.

They continue to receive on *Storage*, and to sell on *Commission*, Flour, Tobacco, and other Country Produce; and flatter themselves their conduct will continue to merit general approbation.

Richmond, May 15th, 1804.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 8th of April, 1804, two Negroes, viz—PHILL and CHLOE his wife. Phill is between 30 and 40 years of age, 5 feet and a half high, of a thin visage, and moderately spare, has thick and pouting lips, looks sullen or angerly, has rather a hoarse and lazy kind of voice or speech, has a scar on his upper lip, and his left arm has been broke. He is of a black complexion, understands ditching, but works slow in consequence of his arm having been broke. Chloe is a large well made woman, and of a brighter complexion, about the same age of Phill, has no mark that I recollect. These two Negroes were purchased from the estate of Col. John Gordon, dec. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver them to me at Lancaster courthouse, or secure them in any jail so that I get them again, or 20 dollars for either.

Leroy Nutt.

April 20, 1804.

TO BE LET,

On building leases, three beautiful, airy and elevated situations for Dwelling Houses. To any gentleman in the mercantile line, or other occupation, who wishes a pleasant and agreeable residence for his family, either of these sites would be truly desirable, as they are contiguous to the scene of active business, while they are at the same time removed from the dust and noise of the city. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

April 23, 1804.

☞ An experienced, sober and attentive GARDENER will hear of an advantageous situation, on application as above.—None of opposite character need apply.

ALL those that are indebted to the estate of John Sandige, dec. are requested to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given; and all persons having any demands against the estate of the said decedent, are to come forward with their accounts properly authenticated, on or before the first day of September next, in order to receive payment. All those that do not apply in the aforesaid time, may expect not to receive payment, as the executors intend to close their accounts as executors, and deliver the estate into the hands of the legatees; and this advertisement will be plead in bar against all such claims.

WM. SANDIGE,
WALLER SANDIGE, } *Executors.*

Amherst, May 25th, 1804. 3w.

PROPOSALS,

BY JOHN DIXON,

For printing by subscription, a *Periodical Work*, to be entitled—The

VIRGINIA MAGAZINE;

OR

MONTHLY MISCELLANY.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work to contain 68 pages (*Octavo*) monthly, of selected miscellaneous prose, and of original prose also, whenever the exertions of the Editor, and his Assistant, and the communications of correspondents can supply it.
Of improvements and experiments in Agriculture, with which the Editor hopes to be furnished by the Farmers, &c. of this and other states, or to select himself.
Of Debates in Congress.
Of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.
Of selected Poetry, and original too, whenever good can be procured, and not otherwise.
Of Marriages and Deaths.
Of Prices Current.

II. The work to be printed on good paper, and with a neat type.

III. The price to subscribers to be Four Dollars per annum, one half to be paid on the delivery of the first number, and the balance at the expiration of six months after.

IV. The work to be put to press as soon as 300 subscribers are obtained.

PROSPECTUS.

The utility and rational amusement derivable from well conducted Magazines, probably will not be controverted. They afford an asylum to many fugitive essays, that might otherwise meet with a more rigorous fate than they merit. The brevity of their articles and their longer duration of existence than that of some other periodical publications, hold out an inducement to that indolence, too frequently the attendant of Genius, and to those pressed by the cares of business, to devote an hour or two to their own entertainment, and the pleasure and instruction of the community, while the greater variety of subjects they comprise, gives them a decided superiority over several other works. For they contain something to suit the palate of every one, and may be particularly pleasing and instructive to those who have not the inclination or the leisure to peruse more prolix writings. There are few countries, where a love of reading prevails, and science is regarded, in which Magazines are not numerous and well received. And yet the subscriber thinks he is correct in saying, that not one is published in the respectable state of Virginia. He designs to publish one, principally of a literary complexion, provided he obtains adequate support, in which case he flatters himself, that his exertions will prove fully satisfactory to his patrons. For any reluctance to subscribe, arising from a non-compliance of any persons who may have issued proposals, similar to the foregoing, the subscriber has it only in his power to say, that he pledges his honor to comply with his engagement, if supported by the public.

John Dixon.

☞ Subscriptions received at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

NOTICE.

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying for an amendment or repeal of an act passed at their last session, entitled, "An act for improving the navigation of James River."

Richmond, May 28, 1804.

Proposals,

BY JOHN L. COOK AND SEATON GRANTLAND,

For publishing in the city of Richmond,

A Literary and Miscellaneous Paper, to be entitled,

The Lady's Museum,

AND

WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

THIS paper, as the title shews, will be chiefly allotted to the amusement of the Ladies; and on their patronage must the success of our undertaking principally depend. Although we shall use our endeavors to adapt the MUSEUM to the taste of the Fair Sex, we nevertheless presume, that the admirers of polite Literature among the gentlemen, will not find it unworthy of perusal: upon such, therefore, we rely for a portion of patronage, assured that they will not be backward in promoting, with a liberal hand, the circulation of a paper, which has for its object, the improvement and gratification of those, who contribute so materially to our happiness, and to the refinement of our manners.

From this paper, party-politics and personal altercation will be entirely excluded. In place of matter of this sort, with which periodical publications too generally abound, and which is only calculated to disgust and irritate readers of taste and judgment, we shall substitute Essays, moral and sentimental; interesting biographical Extracts, with occasional Selections from the most celebrated Poets, and such original Essays, both in prose and verse, as may from time to time, be furnished by our patrons. A correct summary of important foreign and domestic Intelligence will also be regularly published.

CONDITIONS.

I. The MUSEUM shall be neatly printed, weekly, on a half-sheet of good super-royal paper.
II. The terms will be TWO DOLLARS per annum; one dollar to be paid on the reception of the first number, and the other at the expiration of six months.
III. As it is supposed that subscribers will preserve their papers for the purpose of binding, a handsome *Title-Page* and *Table of Contents* will be furnished (gratis) at the completion of each volume.
IV. The publication of the Museum will commence about the first of September, should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained by that time.

☞ The Printers in the state of Virginia will oblige the subscribers by giving the above a few insertions in their respective papers. C. & G.

*** Subscriptions received at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

SALES AT AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 18th inst.

A likely Mulatto Fellow,

ABOUT 21 or 22 years of age. Sixty days credit will be allowed, by giving Bond with approved security.

PROSSER & MONCURE, v. m.

RAN away on Friday the first of June, from Rocky Mills, AARON, a bright mulatto fellow, about five feet six inches high, well made and of a genteel appearance, rather fleshy, has a good countenance, is a mild spoken fellow, and when strictly interrogated is apt to be confused; he is about 22 years of age, can read very well, write a little, and reads writing better than his color generally do.—He took with him a large dark bay horse, about 14 years old, with a small star and some saddle spots. HARVEY, also a light mulatto, about five feet five inches high, slender made, a little knock knee'd, is a smart lively fellow, about eighteen years of age, has full black eyes, a bold look, and speaks with confidence, generally complaisant and well behaved in his manner. He took with him a bright bay mare, about four feet ten or eleven inches high, some white on one side of her neck, occasioned by the collar, and saddle spots on her back, is about twelve years old. They took with them several changes of clothing, among which were a glaz'd hat with a gold band and a common hat, a superfine snuff colored broadcloth coat, a dark blue ditto, a buff colored cassimere waistcoat and breeches, almost new, a pair of new purple and white clouded nankeen breeches, one silk and cotton vest, purple striped silk stockings and cotton ditto, with other things which cannot be described. The first mentioned had a short round coat of corduroy with green cuffs and cape, swansdown vest, pantaloons of nankeen, purple and yellow striped—cotton socks—bootees foxed—spurs—a short coat, same as the pantaloons—a black silk vest—a new Osnaburgs shirt—two India cotton ditto, and one pair of stockings, with light blue spots. It is expected they will make for Philadelphia, and endeavor to pass for free people, having in their possession, letters and a bundle directed to the care of Jasper Moylan, Esq. of that city. Any person that will apprehend and secure in any jail, the above slaves, so that I get them again, or will bring them to this place, shall be liberally rewarded, by

John Thompson Swan.

N. B. A dark mulatto woman, wife to Aaron, belonging to Mr. Thomas Richardson, living in Hanover, went off with them. She is of low stature, and has a down look, about 17 or 18 years of age, has been bred to house business, and was well supplied with clothes, all of which, it is believed, she took with her. A liberal reward will be paid on delivery of her, to Thomas Richardson, near the Rocky Mills, in Hanover county, or to Robert Pollard, of Richmond.

All all persons are forewarned from harbouring or carrying off the said slaves. J. T. S.

Rocky Mills, 5th June, 1804. tf.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 2442 Acres of Land, lying on Roanoke River, in the county of Mecklenburg, and generally known by the name of the Occoneechee.

The uncommon fertility of this Tract of Land, and its advantageous situation, by which it is convenient to the improving navigation of the River, together with the liberal credit, on which it is to be sold, must make it a very important object to those who are inclined to purchase Lands. The quantity of low-grounds in the Occoneechee Island, which is separated from the main-land by a small and narrow stream, is 364 Acres, and on the main-land adjoining, about 150 Acres, all of which is of excellent quality. By far the greater part of the remainder of the tract is very rich, being well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, wheat &c. A large proportion is in woods, and heavily timbered. The whole tract is at present divided into three tenements, leased to several tenants, whose leases will expire in three years from the first day of January next. The tenements are in a tolerably good state of improvement, and the rent amounts to 114l. per annum. The subscriber will sell the whole together, or either of those tenements separately, as may best suit the purchasers. The terms of sale are one sixth part of the money to be paid on the first day of January next, and the balance in five equal annual payments, bonds and good security being given, and the punctuality of payment ensured by deeds of trust on the land. On the Occoneechee Island, and at the end of Baker's Island, opposite to it, are two fisheries, belonging to the subscriber, and to be sold with the land, which have been accounted the best on the River, and with the labour of a few hands a short time, might now be made valuable. A farther description of this land and its improvements is supposed to be unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchasing will naturally chuse to view it, and judge for themselves.

If the whole tract, or any of the tenements should not be disposed of by private contract before the 17th day of September next, it will be sold on that day, being the 3d Monday in the month, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the store of Wm. Birchett, & Co. adjacent to the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the terms above mentioned. An accurate plot of the land will be shewn, and unquestionable titles made to the purchasers by

WM. MUNFORD

Richland, Mecklenburg County, April 11th, 1804. } tf.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804,

Zacharias Taliaferro, Compl't. } In
AGAINST
Archibald Conner, Def't. } Chancery.

ON *the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June court next, and answer the bill of the complainant, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.*

A Copy—Teste, 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, *Jun. D. C.*

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804,

Taliaferro and Patteson, Compl'ts. } In
AGAINST
Edmund Davenport, Def'nt. } Chancery.

On the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June court next, and answer the bill of the complainants, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be publishhed three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste, 3aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, *Jun. D. C.*